MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

looth's T' entre-Lucia Brooklyn Park Theatre-The Danites. Brandway Opera Hanne Mann Angov's Daught Frity's Threate — An Arabian Night. Frith Avenue I hentre—Pirate of Pensanca. Grand Opera House—The New Magdalas. Have ty's heatre—The Tourists. Moster & Bi I's Garden—Covert Madison Square Garden - G mco-Roman Wrestling. New York Skating Stink - Medison av., 58th and 50th ris Nilsia's finedon—The Galley Slave. New York Aquactum—Porisias Circus. Mailans. Park Theatre-Pairfax.

Forh Theatre—Pairles.
Standard Theatre—On Candidate.
Sun Francisco Ministralo—Brandway and 19th at
Treatre Comique—Muligan therds Christmas.
Tany Panter a Theatre—Variety.
Laton Nquare Theatre—Preich Plais. Wallack's Theatre-She Stoom to Congner

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Jan. 17, 1880, was:

Total for the week ...

The Republicans of the State of New York ere unquestionably opposed to a third term President. At their Convention in Saratoga on Sept. 8, 1875, they formally put on record their opposition to any violation of the unwritten fundamental law of American polities which limits the Presidency at the utmost to two terms. They unanimously adopted this resolution:

"Remired, That we declare our unalterable opposition

the election of any President for a third term. This wise feeling should be unalterable, and it is unalterable. It was expressly intended to warn off the GRANT Ring from an endeavor to restore their dynasty at Washington. It is not conceivable that a dozen unprincipled schemers, assembled at a dinner table in Philadelphia, dissolved in their wine the morality of the Republican party of New York.

Common Sense Reigns.

There appears to be a very good prospect now, that common sense has resumed full sway in the State of Maine, and that the decision of the Supreme Court will be re garded by all parties.

The country has reason to rejoice. It is another triumph of free institutions. Even the Democratic party throughout the Union will hardly be seriously damaged by the frivolities and errors of its Pine Tree

Cameron and Grant.

brethren. All's well that ends well.

The late revelation of himself by Senator DON CAMERON through the columns of one of our esteemed contemporaries must be considered with reference to the character of the man. He is, as he confesses, a "CAMERON man" above all things else. His father before him was a strong CAMERON man, as is sufficiently shown by the schedule of his acquisitions, political and material, in which may be included the great State of Pennsylvania, with a population of about four millions. But Mr. Don CAMERON is also a GRANT man, "first, last, and all the time." He so announced himself both before and after his election to be Chairman of the Republican Committee; and, whatever he may pretend to the contrary, he has not changed his mind in the least.

Mr. CAMERON is not one of your undecided.

groping, and wavering politicians. Having ascertained, to the best of his considerable abilities, the course most favorable to his own interests, he goes forward without faltering. When it seemed good in his eyes, in 1872, to keep HARTRANFT on the ticket in spite of the disclosures which appeared to make his withdrawal necessary, and to seat him after the election, he paid no attention whatever to the Republican clamor raised about his ears. His conduct will be the same in this case. If he has chosen to intimate that he would, under any circumstances. shandon GRANT, we may be is not his real mind; nor is it the substance either of the conversation he held with GRANT at Harrisburg the day before his raid on the National Committee, or of that he held with him the day afterward at Philadelphia. He may be willing to parley for the moment, or to play with the unorganized mob of his opponents in Pennsylvania. in order to gain opportunity to do his work at the least expense of money, patronage, and trouble. But that the work will be done all the same, and very effectually, no observer of his methods will doubt. The Pennsylvania delegation will be carried in the hollow of his hand, and will be given to GRANT, unless such a disposition of it would ter a manifest squandering of his power.

The pretence put forward that Mr. Camt non has settled his "difference with Mr. BLAINE" is ridiculous. His difference with BLAINE was one which cannot be settled. Besides this, Mr. CAMEBON never settles differences. The elder CAMERON sometimes settled differences, but the younger one always fights them out.

Abolish Le Duc.

Mr. Le Duc has sent us a copy of what he calls his "third annual preliminary report of the agricultural condition of the country." The experiments of this curious person have cost the people nearly a quarter of a million of dollars in twelve months. His chief anxiety has been to discover whether tea will grow in the United States. Under his personal supervision sixty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-four tea plants have been set out. Of this number he reluctantly admits that "about one-half" have perished, "owing to carelessness and failure to protect them from the hot summer sun." No indication is given of the fate of the other half.

From tea culture, LE Duc is turning his attention to an attempt to introduce Japan persimmons and cinchona. To carry out his ambitious schemes, he wants his commissionership raised to the dignity of a Cabinet office. He wants a salary of \$8,000 a year for himself, instead of the \$3,000 which he now receives for superintending the waste of the public funds. He recommends that the "working force of the department" be doubled every year for the next five years. We do not know exactly how many seed bundlers and persimmon kidnappers Mr. LE Duc has under him at present, but their pay roll now amounts to \$67,000. If his re-commendation were carried out, it would amount at the end of five years to \$2,144,000, while a corresponding increase in the general expenses of the so-called department would make it cost the country almost as much as the Post Office Department does, fraudulently managed as that branch of the civil service is.

Congress can do much better than to make Mr. LE Duc a Cabinet officer and to give him the money he asks for. It can wipe him, officially, and his ridiculous "department" absolutely out of existence. LE Duc is a very weak and very green frog trying to puff himself up to the dimensions of an ox; but because the present Commissioner

excrescence which ought to be gotten rid of

The State of Things in Bulgaria.

What has been the outcome of the measures by which northern Bulgaria was erected into an independent State, while a large measure of self-government was nominally bestowed on Eastern Roumelia? Does the anarchical state of things among point to the absorption of that country by Austria at no distant day?

It is notorious that Prince ALEXANDER, the new ruler of Bulgaria, was elected through the influence of Russia, and that all motives of gratitude and self-interest must combine to make him a creature of the Czar. impair his popularity among his new subjects, but, on the contrary, explains the enthusiasm with which he was at first received. He had scarcely arrived, however, at Sofia, the new seat of government, before he affronted the majority of the people by his choice of Ministers. In the Assembly, which had adopted the Bulgarian Constitution and elected the Prince, two parties had arisen, separated by a difference of opinion in regard to religious liberty, freedom of the press, and the right of association.

Those who took a liberal view of these questions controlled a large majority in the Legislature; but although the new sovereign pretended to form a Cabinet from both parties, most of the Ministers selected were Conservatives, whose sentiments were of the reactionary stamp acceptable at St. Petersburg. Naturally, the Liberals declined to ser with them, whereupon the Legislature was dissolved by the Czar's Lieutenant, in the hope, apparently, that Russian methods might avail to change the complexion of the next Assembly. Inasmuch as most of the officials received what training they have during the administration of the province by the Muscovite army of occupation, they ought to prove willing and toterably efficient agents for that purpose. On the whole, the preliminary stage of the Bulgarian experiment must be pronounced discouraging. A country provided with an elaborate paper Constitution, and which nevertheless begins by repudiating the first principle of responsiole government, does not present an edifying spectacle, and will scarcely become the nucleus of a great South Slavic confederacy. The outlook will hardly be much better even should a Liberal majority in the next Assembly contrive to impose its policy on the Czar's representative.

Even less enviable is the condition of that portion of Bulgaria lying south of the Baikans, and set off by the Berlin Congress into the semi-independent province of Eastern Roumelia. Here there is hardly any show of government at all. No one seems to know who is responsible for law and order, or what officer has a right to claim obedience. Alecko Pasha imagines himself the head of the Government, but the Porte asserts authority over him, and sends him peremptory orders. Then there is a Euro pean Commission claiming the right to interfere whenever it sees fit, while in every city or large town European Consuls intrigue or dictate in the name of their respective Governments. As for the militing which till lately was under the command of a Frenchman, this has steadily refused to recognize the commands of the Governor. Like Bulgaria, Eastern Roumella is endowed with a written Constitution, whose intricate provisions nobody seems to understand: There is an Administrative Council; but as the majority is Bulgarian, none of its edicts can be enforced on either Turks or Greeks. The same conflict of races is expected to break out with peculiar acrimony in the socalled National Assembly, which will shortly be convened. Meanwhile the Phanariote and Roumelian Greeks are doing everything in their power to create disturbance and cause difficulty in this part of the peninsula.

Altogether, it would appear that the arrangement devised at Berlin for Eastern a certain that a large Turkish army is camped upon its borders, and that the Porte is seeking some excuse for entering the province. The slightest menace on the part of Russia would afford the Turks a pretence for sending troops to occupy the Baikans, a privilege secured to them by the Congress of Berlin. Such a movement, coupled with the obvious encroachments entailed by the necessity of keeping open communications and supplying the commissariat, would at once put an end to the semblance of independence now maintained in Roumelia. The truth is that the Congress of Berlin is responsible for all this, and that it was Austria's interest to keep the country south of the Balkans in a state of anarchy. So long as any hope of settled government is frustrated by the rancorous discord among the Turkish, Greek, and Bulgarian elements of the population, Austria sees her way kept open to Salonica, and perhaps to Constantinople. To those who watch the movement of affairs in Roumelia, it looks as if it were for the interest of certain parties to the Berlin compact to prolong the present posture of affairs and introduce as much disorder as possible. When existing troubles are aggravated past endurance, it will be in order to call a new European conference, whereupon, provided BISMARCK and BEACONSFIELD are charged with the duty of restoring order in

the Balkan peninsula.

We know nothing beyond public rumor about Mr. THEODORE ALLEN; but we judge from such rumor that his reputation is about as bad as any man's reputation

But when we read that three or four hundred persons-men and women-have been committed to prison just because they were found in a saloon kept by Mr. THEODORE ALLEN, we ask with what crime these per-

sons are charged? Raids are a cheap and convenient mode for the police to advertise their prowess. But are most of these raids legal? That is a question worth considering.

Wrong and Foolish. Our contemporary, the Tribune, has been criticising an association in Philadelphia known as the Charity Organization Society. the burden of its criticism being that the society spent a great deal of money and did little or no good. On the other hand, the Weekly Notes of Philadelphia avers that the efficiency of this society in taking care of the real poor is such that the city, which formerly had to spend \$50,000 a year for outdoor relief, is now required to spend on that account only \$7,000 a year. "The Tribune," says our Philadelphia contemporary, was distinctly notified of this fact, but suppressed it."

Before forming a positive judgment upon this case, it is necessary to hear what the Tribune has to say in reply; but if it be true that a fact so important in the controversy was brought to the knowledge of the Tribune and suppressed, as the Weckly Notes declares, then we say that such suppression Auppens to be a fool, the Defartment of | was both wrong and foolish. A newspaper

Agriculture itself is not the less a costly must be held to the same rules of fair deal- BETTER PHILOSOPHY THAN MR. CALEB CUSHING AND THE FRAUD OF ing and of honesty which obtain among up right men. The suppression of such fact in such a case is as bad as downright falschood

Suppose the Verdict Should Be, Guilty. Suppose that when the jury in the HAY-DEN case come into court this morning they should find the prisoner guilty; the question would then arise whether he has not already suffered punishment almost equivathe southern Siavs in the Balkan peninsula | lent to death, and whether it would not be cruel to add execution to it.

The trial has been protracted not only to an unusual length, but beyond the limits of reason. Then the attempt to force from the jury, by means of their confinement and personal discomfort, a verdict to which their consciences do not assent, though it This efreumstance was not at all likely to has many precedents, is, in our judgment, entirely wrong.

And a verdict of Guilty now would be looked upon as a verdict wrung from a jury unwilling to convict. Mr. HAYDEN might be executed, but he would have a great deal of sympathy.

What is the appointed work of a Christian preacher in troublous times, when blood grows hot, tongues clamor, fists clinch, and deadly mischief is in the air?

The old notion was that at such times the preacher's every word should be as oil on the raging waters : that he should leave nothing undone to allny passion and secure a hearing for reason; that by his example even more than by his precepts he should win men back to better feelings and dispositions. Fresh from the closet of prayer, with the light of heaven on his face, he was to go forth among the people preaching the gospel of charity and good will. This was once the notion, and it did not square badly with the recorded utterances of the Founder of the Christian religion, who on one occasion foretold a special happiness for the peacemakers.

Apparently the Maine preachers have gotten themselves a new gospel, or a new and different version of the old one, in which the text reads: Blessed are the war-makers." With honorable exceptions, they have behaved very much as the priests of Mars or the Druids would have behaved in the like case. Instead of seeking to quench public passion, they have fed and fanned it. Their sermons and prayers have been fuel to the fire of civil discord. No thanks to them that it has not flamed up into disastrous conflagration. No thanks to them that Maine snows are not even now reddening with Maine

What body of Christians will be the first to send missionaries to convert the Maine preachers to Christianity?

The announcement that Lieut. Gorringe has discovered Masonic symbols under the esseemed obelisk of our peculiar contemporary. the World, is calculated to inspire the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Improved Red Men. chabites, Good Tempiars, and other ancient and mystic orders with a new interest in obe-

"It was a very trivial matter," Elevated Railroad Superintendent STEWART is reported as saying on Saturday. He was speaking of the collision which had occurred that morning on the elevated road at Franklin square. An engineer, feeling his train's way through the log, suddenly saw a stationary train close ahead of him and a brakeman on the rear platform frautically signalling him to stop. He tried to do so, but the track was wet and slippery, and he bumped into the train shead with force enough ostle and frighten the passengers.

If Superintendent STEWART had said that the actual damage was trivial he would simply have stated a fact. But we are sorry to hear any one in his position speaking of any collision upon lese mid-air rattroads as trivial. Nor did he mend matters any by adding that this bump would not have happened if the fog had not made the tracks slippery. We have a good many foggy days in New York in the course of

It is a sobering discovery for those who go lown to the sea in ships that fire-damp may lurk in the hold as well as in the coal mine.

If the managing directors of the Union Ferry Company really believe that it is more dangerous to have two men in the pilot house than one skilled pilot, they should not permit Roumelia was intended to be temporary. It | their judgment to be warned. Their most serious accident, they say, was due to the fact that in 1868 they yielded to "popular clamor " and put an extra man in the pilot house, who ran the ferryboat plump into another while the regular pilot was enting his breakfast. This accident cost the company \$40,000, and, the managers say, convinced them of the imprudence of the very thing they are now doing. Then they are now showing a weakness in management which will not tend to increase confidence in them. If there is danger in having an extra man at the wheel, there cannot be any in having an extra man on the upper deck, close at hand, ready to seize the wheel if the pilot should fall fainting or dead. This precaution is all the more necessary because of the sudden strains that come upon the Fulton ferry pilots in holding their boats against the strong and varying eddies at that point in the river. That this predisposes the pilots to heart dis ease is the expressed opinion of the company's

In Brantford, Ontario, a Congregational preacher and his chorister shouted unpleasant things at one another across the heads of the ongregation until several of the sisters fainted from fright; and in Hoboken a Methodist preacher got himself locked up by drawing a pistol on a jealous master cooper who had put him out of his house.

Now that the Supreme Court of the State has definitely ranged itself on the side of still in office, Austria will probably be the Republicans, the Maine Fusionists are n prey to divided counsels. The bolder spirits are for disregarding the utterances of the court, but the more conservative shake their heads, thinking it more idvisable to submit and appeal to the ballot boxes at the next election for redress. Several speeches in this sense were made at the session of the Fusionist House on Saturday; the upshot of the debate being the appointment of a committee to confer with eminent counsel and report what is test to be done. There was talk of an appeal to Congress, and a report obtained curr that the Fusionist Governor, SMITH, had delared with an oath that, having been elected the office, he would hold it. The Republican Legislature met after the adjournment of the rival body, two Fusionist members appearing in their seats in the House, and proceeded to the election of a Governor. DANIEL F. DAVIS, Republican, received the votes of all the 19 Senators present, and was declared elected. He promptly notifled Major-Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, enclosing in his letter a copy of the Supreme Court's answers, and the Major-General as promptly recognized his authority, and issued an order instructing the militia to obey him as Commander-in-Chief. Both Legislatures meet to-day, but not at the same hour. The Fusionist Secretary of State has issued a long address to the people, protesting against the action of the Republicans in breaking into the Executive Cham-State Department; and the Speaker of the Fusionist House is reported as saying that nothing would better suit him and his party friends than a Republican refusal to let them meet in the State House, although in that event they would not resort to violence.

Murder in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18 .- A despatch to the Ea er from Owentown, Ky, reports the fatal result of a inwanits. After a case between Mrs. Daniel Lewis and her tepthew. B. G. Garvey, had been submitted to the lary, bury some some of Mrs. Lewis and Garvey and his two bridges became involved in a fight, and, upon Frank Lewis artising darvey, the latter shot him intally with a mistol. Garvey was accessed.

O'CONOR'S.

Mr. Tilden to the Essex County Democratic GENTLEMEN: I regret that I shall not be able to attend your dinner on Jan. 8, in commemoration of the services of Andrew Jackson, not so much in the great victory by which he rescued the southwestern part of our country from the foreign invader as in the example of an administration of the Government on its

true principles. While he maintained the integrity of the country against the public enemy, and suppressed nullification and secession at home, he was opposed to usurpation of powers by the Pederal Government in derogation of the rights of individuals or localities, and in violation of the Constitution. On one memorable occasion he said: "It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of beaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy, and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privimore powerful—the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the infastice of their government. There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing." "Nor is our Government to be maintained or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt. not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to its centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper

Tendering you the assurances of my esteem, am, very truly yours. S. J. TILDEN.

Mr. Porster's Bill Concerning Official Referees. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The rereports of the Legislative proceedings at Albeny inform us of the introduction by Mr. Forster, in the Assembly, of a bill relative to official referees in the City of New York. The bill creates four of our city Judges a board of appointment.

Now, bad as the present system is, fraught as it is with evil to litigants, it is innocence itself compared with the proposed substitute. The principal patronage connected with the judicial office (shame there should be any!) is in sending references to judicial favorites (worse shame there should be such!); all the Judges. each in turn, as they sit in Chambers or at Circuit, now share in distributing this legal "blizgard," and so the whole bar ! .. some show of being considered.

But let Mr. Forster's bill become a law, and Noah Davis, William E. Curtis, Charles P. Daly, and George E. Shea, will have a monopoly of more important and profitable patronage than the Governor of the State distributes. Is it fair to burden these Judges with this extra labor, or to submit their conscientiousness and impartiality to so severe a strain? Of course, no one would suspect either of the four of being influenced in his selection of a standing referee by bias of any kind. Neither of them would name a friend or crony of his own, or leave out of his list a lawyer who was personally obnoxlous, albeit of acknowledged ability and character. Would Noah Davis, for example, heattate to name David Dudley Field, John Graham, or William Fullerton, simply because of that letter they wrote him during the Tweed trial?

Perish the thought! Had not Mr. Forster better make haste slowly with his bill for the establishment of his judicial junto? Why should Judges like Donohue, and Barrett, and Brady, in the Supreme Court, and like Van Vorst and Speir and Friedman, in the Superior Court, and like Van Brunt and Beach in the Common Pleas, and like McAdam in the Marine Court, be prevented from appointing referees? Each of these Judges is equal to the best of the Noah Davis quartet, confidence and respect of the bar. Who is the colored "pusson" in this Forster wood-pile?

VIGILATE. One Way of Enforcing the Revenue Laws.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. I ask space to expose the misdoings of a Ring of swindling parasites now infesting the eastern district of Tempessee, and known as Deputy United States Marshala. Assisted by their professional affidavit men they solved their victims from among the poorest and most ignorant class of moun-tain people, who may be known, or reported to have raised a few plants of tobacco. The further these are from the mill stammissioner's effect the better, as mile-age is the main item in a fatbill of cost. A ter a number of suitable victims are spotted, without too much regard to guilt or innocease, they are reported to the fling them missioner, who makes out a batch of warrants and subreina which the Marshals proceed to execute, usually taking along a troop of innecessary quarks to anything the cost. I know a mouter of field recently arrested in this and the adjoining county (Hawkins and Hancock, within two or three inthes of a lawkin- and Hathcock, within two or three miles of miled States to immissioner, who is insertly way to tent to try case or take bonnes yet, in order to saw milesage, these prisoners were deageed off to the Commissioner, a fistence of toty or fifty times, and of their bound over to appear at the United State of their bound over to appear at the United State of their bound over to appear at the United State of their bound over to appear at the United State of their bound over the appear at the United State of their bound over the state of their and the same of the state of their and their state of the time charged is tilled dealing in liquer or leaf to LES VALLEY, Tenm., Jan. 10.

Why Entighten Them !

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have no doubt that The SCS pursues its present course with regard to the Third Term movement because it must shine for all even for Republicans. If it wasn't for that, why should Tux Sus show so plainly to the Republican Third-Termers their earegious blunder in trying to put un Underhand Schemer Grant as their next Presidential

Everything tends to prove, so far, that if Unfit Self-Secured Grant is nominated, be will be most ignomin-lously defeated by the combined votes of all honest Remissions defeated by the continued votes of an honest Re-midlicans and of the solid Democracy, and shamefully riven back by a crushing popular vote to the condition is private clazen, when seems so addressed to find. Now, in the tage of this, it is too had for you to open be even of the Thirt-Termers in the clear and forcible names which belongs per condens to Tag Sign. Why should you show them the uncardiomide foolish case of attempting a chird term? Why show them the lyes which will swellow up the Cassing-lunguishing the force of the condition of the control of the con-tract Termer's and their mutil lately? Usually Stient (read): front?
It is probably because I was been and raised under im-

Why are White Cuts Beaff

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I want THE SUN to inform me why it is that ninety five of every hundred white cats are deal? I know that such is the fact, and can prove it to be so; and yet there are very few persons who are aware of it. Some years ago I endeavored to have some light thrown upon the subject through the columns of a newspaper, but its editor considered if of no account, and doubtless consigned my article to his waste basket.

I trust that there may be some one among your numer-

The various periodicals published by the Messra, Harper, their Monthly Magazine, the Westly Journal of Civiliation, and Hesser, are annually collected into bound volumes for the convenience of persons who may wish to preserve them as a permanent record of the time. These volumes for the year 1679, which have just made their passed upon the separate numbers as they have ap peared. Their value is, indeed, great and perman and we commend them anew and more emphatically to the appreciation of the public

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Other and more important duties have prevented an earlier reply to the two communications of one of your Washington correspondents upon the subject of Caleb Cushing and the fraud of 1876. In a letter published on Dec. 25 your corre-

spondent asserted that "President Grant would have assumed to hold over until a new election could be ordered, under an opinion prepared by Caleb Cushing to meet the case." This was a positive statement of two facts; first, that President Grant intended, in a certain contingency, to continue to exercise the functions of Chief

Executive; and secondly, that Caleb Cushing in "an opinion prepared" had advised this assumption of power. The words "an opinion prepared," in the connection in which they are used, have a technical meaning. They convey simply the idea that Caleb Cushing had been requested and had given, or had volunteered in writing, his matured judgment upon the legal question whether or not the then President of the United States could, in the event of Congress failing to declare a President elect for the next succeeding four years, continue legally to exercise the duties of the executive office. This I denied, and asserted of my personal knowledge to be untrue.

Your correspondent in his first rejoinder. published Jan. 9, complains that I imputed a falsehood to him. I had no intention of accusing him of a witful misstatement of fact: but as his subsequent communications plainly show malice on his part toward the late Mr. Cushing, I mean to hold him to his first statement, and will not allow him to wriggle away from the question at issue between us. He makes a grave accusation against a dead man, who, when alive, held a prominent rank among lawyers and diplomatists. He deliberately charges that this distinguished man was not only willing to, but actually did, prostitute his acknowledged great abilities and experience to the treasonable purpose of overthrowing the institutions of our country. He asserts that Grant was willing to imitate Louis Napoleon, and that Caleb Cushing was ready to assist him. Your correspondent boasts of his personal intimacy with Mr. Cushing during more than a quarter of a century, and of his conversations with him after the election of 1876. The propriety of maligning a dead friend I need not discuss. It was not my good fortune to know Mr. Cushing for a quarter of a century, but during the comparatively short period of our acquaintance, although we differed widely upon many political questions, I never discovered that he was willing to subordinate his opinions as lawyer and publicist to those who might temporarily be in authority. That he furnished the law as well as the diplomacy for the State Department during many years I admit. His vast acquirements as scholar, lawyer, diplomatist, and linguist gave him a preëminence which few of our public men have attained. and made his legal and diplomatic services especially valuable. They were sought and rendered for a pecuniary equivalent. There was nothing unprofessional or unpatriotic in this. He was not a partisan, though a man of firm convictions. He was a kind and generous man, and to an old-time acquaintance who had fetermined in 1861 to go South and cast his fortunes with those of his people, he gave a flattering letter of introduction to Jeff Davis; and this kindly act defeated the one great ambition of his life-to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; but no one who knew him ever suspected that his loyalty to the

Union was purchased. Your correspondent begs the question when he abandons his first deliberate charge that Caleb Cushing, in "an opinion prepared," advised President Grant that he could legally "hold over." and seeks to prove by an editorial statement in the New York Herald of Dec. 1. and an unauthorized interview between the Washington correspondent of that paper and Mr. Cushing, published Nov. 11, 1876, that the latter held the opinion that "the existing Presi-dent shall hold over until a new election shall have been duly effected." Dates are important in this matter. The unauthorized interview is dated Nov. 10, four days after the Presidential election. The editorial article quoted from is unquestionably founded upon the reported conversation with Mr. Cushing on Nov. 10. On Nov. 10 it was not known what the result in Fiorida, Louisiana, and South Carolina would be. Therefore anything which Mr. Cushing may have said to the Herald correspondent on Nov. 10 could not have been based upon any possible complications arising out of the elections in either of the three States and each of them enjoys in a large degree the named. It is possible that he may have been assured that the Republican officials of those States would return their electoral votes for Haves and Wheeler, irrespective of the ballots in the boxes. The Returning Board of Louisiana did not begin the canvass of the votes till Nov. 20, and did not close its open sessions till Dec. 2, and the result was not made public till Dec. 6. Your correspondent proves that Mr. Cushing sailed from New York on Dec. 6, and therefore he could not have "held," as your correspondent says he did in conversa tions with him in Washington during his visit there in 1876," that the forms of law sustain the action of the Returning Board," because he did not know what the action of the Returning Board was till a few hours before he sailed,

The interview with Mr. Cushing published in the Herald on Nov. 11, if it is trustworthy evidence, proves that Mr. Cushing at that date believed that there was no probability of the 4th of March passing "without a lawful declaration of the election of a new President in conformity to the prescription of the Constitution." If such a contingency should happen," I can imagine, he says in the reputed interview, "several remedies growing out of the necessity of things, but all of them extra constitutional." But such a necessity, he is made to say, cannot happen unless there is a pertinacious difference between the House and Senate; and he insists that the Democrats have nothing to gain by this, because if they suffered the 4th of March to come without a declaration of a President elect, the whole machinery of the Government would be left in the hands of their enemies, and it is in this concatenntion he is reported to have said: " Although the Constitution does not expressly provide that in ease of non-election the existing President shall hold over until a new election shall have been duly effected, yet it would not be rush to argue that such is the implied menning of the Constitution." It was a rule of Mr. Cushing's life never to correct anything which might said about him in the newspapers. The reported interview with him was doubtless the result of a casual conversation. I submit that even as distinguished a correspondent as yours might not be able to carry in his memory the exact words and always get the import of as fluent a talker as Mr. Cushing was; and it is quite possible that the reporter of the Herald may have made him say things he never dreamed of saying, and have given a meaning to what he did say entirely different from that intended to be conveyed. The context shows very clearly that the central idea of the views of Mr. Cushing as given in this interview was that the Democrats would gain nothing by factious opposition to the count by the two Houses, and possibly they might give the Republicans the opportunity to continue Grant. It is nowhere intimated, from the beginning to the end of this interview, that Mr. Cushing held this would be legal. Yet your correspondent remarks that "the monstrous heresy that Grant could hold over was worthy of his (Cushing's) genius and consistent with his character. It would not have troubled him in the least to go much further than that had his employers required it." I may be permitted to say that this unsup

ported accusation is entirely consistent with the animus your correspondent displays whenever he speaks of Mr. Cushing. He starts out by asserting that Mr. Cushing had prepared an opinion upon questions months previous to the time at which they could possibly arise, and being unable to prove this assertion he seeks to make it appear that if Mr. Cushing had been called upon to prepare an opinion for such an emergency, he would have hold just what your

correspondent asserts he would have held. And what is the evidence he offers? An unauthorized version of Mr. Cushing's views four days after the Presidential election, by an unknown reporter of the New York Herald! Now, I challenge your correspondent to furnish one scintilla of proof, outside unauthorized interviews by unknown reporters, to show that esident Grant intended, in any conting to hold over, or that the leade, s of the R pute fean party ever had any idea of continuing him as President in the event of a failure to complete the count before the 4th of March. I assert that Gen. Grant not only never gave any such intimation, but that he expressly and emphatically declared that he could not legally hold over. I assert that the Republican leaders in the House and Senate did not intend that Grant should hold over. My relations with nearly every prominent Republican in the Sanate and House were close and almost confidential, and I am willing to stand or fall upon the correctness of my knowledge of their intentions. Their purpose was, as I have stated, to elect Senator Morton President of the Senate, and, in the event of a failure to have a formal declaration of Hayes's election in the joint convention, Mr. Morton would have become President of the United States. Two of the closest friends: Caleb Cushing had

were Gen. B. F. Butler and Richard Spofford, Esq. I have not been able to communicate with Mr. Spofford, but Gen. Buti-r, in a communication to me, says: "Mr. Cushing visited me in Boston shortly before he sailed for Europe in December, 1876. We discussed the political situation at that time, and my recollection tallies with yours. I know he did not claim that the then President could hold over in the event of a failure by Congress to decide who had been elected President. He never, I am confident, prepared an opinion on the subject. The details of the proceedings of the Louisiana Returning Board were not then discussed by us, because we did not know what they were. Subsequently, however, after Mr. Cushing's return to this country, we did discuss all that transpired, and he hold that the Electoral Commission should have gone behind the returns, as its rules provided, to discover what, if any, the frauds were. I recollect that he said it was sheer nonsense to claim that intimidation six months previous could invalidate an election even in Louisiana. You are entirely correct when you say that he believed the Forty-fifth Congress had the right to inquire whether any frauds had been practised in the return and counting of electoral votes, and, if proved, to undo what had been done. He read and gave his unqualified approval to the report which I made on this question as a member of the Judiciary Committee to the House of Representatives, on June 14, 1878,"

Two points, unimportant in themselves, but personal to myself, remain to be noticed. First, I stated in my communication, which you kindly published Jan. 2, that "it was suppoat one time by the Republican leaders that the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives would at the last moment declare that there was no election by the people, and forthwith proceed to elect Mr. Tilden." Your correspondent sneers at me as an expounder of the Constitution. I was not expounding the Constitution. I was simply stating what I knew to be a fact. But inasmuch as your correspondent says that such a statement could be made only by some one wholly unfamiliar with the Constitution under which we live, I beg him to run a tilt with the Hon. J. S. Black and other distinguished lawyers, who held that the House of Representatives had the constitutional right to do this very thing, and ought to do it. Secondly. I said that Mr. Cushing was at his post in Madrid, and could not possibly have given such an opinion as your correspondent asserted he had. He does not claim now that any opinion was prepared by Mr. Cushing, but argues that he would have given one had the necessity of things required it. As the only thing he proveis that Mr. Cushing sailed from New York Dec. 6, 1876, three months, lacking two days, before such a necessity of things could have arisen, I submit the he has failed even to impeach the accuracy of my statement as to the position of

Mr. Cushing. NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1880.

The Aeglect of Theology. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The question was recently asked in The Stra: "Why is theology so neglected?" I think this question is not hard to answer. Is it not true that the theological schools are much more earnest in teaching degrastic and speculative theology, according to their own narrow and sectorian view, then in teaching pure, personal, practical religion -how to uphold their own sect rather than how to make men better Christians, better chizens, better men? While literary colleges are advancing and adopting the demonstrated teachines of procressive science, do not thenlogical schools oppose stid even ridicale every new so p in science, even to some instances, after the rever-

ed a well known that in the General Assembly of the testerian Church in the United States receated at Franciscian Courses in the United States recently the interest state been inside to modify the outers. Furth, and, in diversulaces, is soften down the duction of thought and scheme, and to the real being of thought and scheme, and to the real being of thought and scheme, and to the real being of thought and scheme, and to the real being of thought and scheme, and to the real being of thought and scheme, and to the real being of the real being the scheme of the results of the real being the real b

Should Telegraphic Correspondence be In-violable f

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems me that the proposition to make telegrams inviolable

has not received the attention it deserves.

There is little reason for it except that considracies against the public and frauds of all kinds may be carried on secretly acid with success. From the nature of this means of communication the scaler of the messace must interm the company and the operators of the contents of its and therein it differs from a scaled letter sent by the mails. Though in cipiter, telegrams are still open com-munications, in the same sense in which any commun-cation may be said to be open.

An Improvement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SHARM Concer must we want for the widening of Christopher street! The blocks between Christopher, West Tenth, three widening and blace to the control and wast streets wound be a good blace to the control waste. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! How much

Clergyman and Churister Exchanging Words. BRANTFORD, Ont., Jan. 17.-The Congregatal Church in this village was the scene of high ex-ment Sunday, the event being the forwell sermon of Roy S. P. Barker, paster. He pitched into the members of the congregation and gave them a sound drubbing, and then attacked the choir, declaring that he had not up they were obliged to wait in the excitode and hear the immidened minister through. The congregation is divisied, and part refuse to let Harker go.

What It Costs to Run a Locomotive.

The New Jorsey control running locomotives. It shows that an average day's distance travelled by a locomotive is 100 miles. The work for a month is 2003 or another a set, here preferring a put the animal, and miles but some locomotives exceed this, as in the case of many variable water bury in this warehouse for twelve miles but some locamotives exceed this, as in the case of No. 121, which in the last minuth made 6.0st minus. In the like, this 133 tons of coal were need and 57 gallons of oil to keep the machinese in order. The conjunity supports first 512 90 is the average cost for 100 miles for men, find, and recoiles. In the case of No. 121 the cost for respect to the mouth was \$22.58.

Geneva is menaced with a serious case.

The Lehigh Biast Furunces. Fifty-one of the fifty-four furnaces that com-

of over 0.0, and tons or pig from one in blast. The mag-in the over which come mostly from New Jersey, com-prise one half of those first while the hematile is hearly all mined in the Lebigh Variey.

They Found a Gold Mine. From the therego Pullidium.

While prospecting in the mountains around tollowing unique porce of a claim stack up on a suck one of the removable is of the town.

BASS DARKEYS FIGHREUN MINE.

A dull headache, custiveness, low spirits, and no sprethe are some of the andications of a binous attack, arising from a torpid fiver. Dr. Jayne's sangtive Phis will one restore the fiver to action, drive all symptoms of minousness from the system, and assist in bringing about a regular action of the bowels—3ds. THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUN.

An Open Letter to the Hon, John Kelly SIR: You have lately caused to be publish-

ed in this city an allegation that the statement of THE SUN's circulation during one week, printed in this journal on Dec. 28, 1879, is falso, That statement was as follows:

111,411 Saturday

spond to your challenge as folk

Total for the week 852,411 As the business manager of THE SUN, I re-

I will deposit the sum of (\$5,000) five thousand follars in the keeping of Francis A. Palmer President of the Broadway National Bank, and you, Mr. John Kelly, shall do the same. These deposits shall await the decision of a committee to be composed of Sinclair Tousey, Esq., Presi lent of the American News Company, the Hon. John Kelly, Comptroller of the City of New York, and David M. Stone, Esq., editor of the New York Journal of Commerce. If this committee, after a full, minute, and thorough examination-for which purpose they shall have access to our books, papers, press room, and mailing room-do not flad that the circulation of THE SUN for the week in question was correctly stated in the above figures, then I authorize Mr. Palmer to pay my \$5,000 to the trustees or managers of the Roman Catholi-Orphan Asylum of New York and to pay your \$5,000 back to you. If, on the contrary, ther find that the circulation of THE SUN was correctly stated, then your deposit shall be paid over by Mr. Palmer to the same charity, and

over by Mr. Palmer of the me, mine shall be returned to me.

I. W. ENGLAND. OFFICE OF THE SUN, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1880.

SUNBEAMS.

-The debts of English towns and cities or sanitary improvements amount to \$290,000,000 -A young man in Bridgeport, Va., thus answered an invitation from a lady to attemi a leap yes party: "Deer Miss, yours reserved-I tumble.

-" Permit me to assist you," said a man politely to Mrs. Whyland, as she was mounting some leg-steps at Virginia City, "and to take your pockethook," he added, us he -natched it away and ran off. -Cole went to Wofford's house, at Frank-

in. La., pistol in hand, and said: "I have come to kil you-I mean business." "If you mean business," Wid ford renied, "there it is," and he shot Cole dead. -Two tramps undertook to rob and musder a man at Tascu abia, Ala.; but they were west from long privations, while he was robust, and the consequence

was that he killed one and tabily wounded the other -The Cossacks number 4,309 officers and 152,514 men. They render military service without re-muneration, in lieu of paying taxes, and have a small all-wance in lieu of rations, together with their arms

-In the Savannah River, about two miles alove Rowman's Ferry, is a regular floating barroom, anchored in the middle of the river. It is kept by a man from the Georgia side, and is reached only by the owners pattern, which comes to either bank in answer to a shout

-Dan Rice explains that his reformation is remained and permanent, but there has been a misconception about it on the part of the newspapers. He sware off on webstey, brandy, rum, and sin and will keep that piedge or die but he never said he would stop drinking wine, and never means to

-After the eeremony had been performed at a fall River wedding, a former husband of the bride presented himself. He bud been away four years, and she had supposed herself a widow. He offered to leave her to the new husband if she would give him her child

-The London Times pays five guineas a leader and three guineas for other matter, but these are only its regular business rates; for an article of special merit or happy suggestive was or the like is rewarded with a check for ten, twenty, or even fifty griness. Of course it has its special staff, one of whom receives £2,500 and another £2,000 a year.

-A bridal party in a St. Louis Justice's office incked the bridegroom. He had quarrelled with the bride, and, after waiting an hour beyond the appointed time, she told her triends that he probably did not mean to come at all. Thereupon an old admirer offered to take the missing man's place. The woman hesitated but affect minutes of vigorous courtship won her con-sent, and the ceremony was performed. *

-Lyons, France is going to raise a status

to the memory of Jacquard, the inventor of the famous combearing his name, who was born there in 17.2 and died in 1834. This machine, strange to say, reduced the lator but not the earnings of weavers, yet it was never theless, when first brought out, burned on the market lace of Lyons. The statue, of marble, with bronze re liefs, purports to represent Jacquard, with folded arms,

-"Billy Russell of the Times," as he is known everywhere he goes taithough familiar here as "Bull Run" Russell), is not so young as when he accomnamed the Prince of Wal s on his Indian tour, being how 62 years old. He went to Natal inst year. The journey This has soured him and he has written to the London Telegraph, which he now repre sents, some very severe strictures on the conduct of the officers and men under Sir diarnet Wolseley, who had been very kind to him, which that General has written to remember "unmittgeted fair-thought" Russe I complains

of being obliged to " vegetate in a semi-blobic stat -Russian papers are ordinarily maintained by quarterly or yearly subscription, and when the Center suspends a paper it is customary to issue a st of papers to be received in heat of the suspended one with the offer tore turn the balance of subscription mode; in hand in the event of none of them being to the sub-scriber's taste. The suspen-ion of the Gene and the prohibition imposed on the Molar not to receive advertise mouts has thus caused such a run upon the Norse Premais that one day istely it had six pages of advertisements. The More, which has been thus practically suppressed. had consistently advocated retrenchment, reduction a

the army, and a pacific policy. -Mr. Lawrence Oliphant tells the Constantinople correspondent of the London Jesish Chassis that, with the unofficial appoval of Lords Benconstan and Salisbury, he has laid before the Sublime Porte a scheme for colonizing the fertile and unoccopied tract of land lying to the east of the Jordan, now sparcely inhatote lamt or Gideon, a part of the plains of Mont, and the laft and well-timb-red mountains of tideed. The only revenue the larkish Government now derives from it is the is to form a Turkish company for the purpose of colonic, inc this tract with Jows (though Moslem retuzes from Bulgaria and Romesha will be made welcome), who will be come subjects of Turkey. It also includes the building

of a railroad to connect the colony with the scaloard.

-It may be very difficult to form any idea of the minimer and value of the articles lost daily in any inrae city, but in Paris, at least, it is easy to know what has been found by honest folk. There are minimers. offices in every quarter of the town where anything found should be deposited. From these places be are sees left in cabs or bound in the streets are taken to a cein teal warehouse at the Prejecture de Police. According to the official statistics it would appear that do description denosited at the central warehouse. central wavelense consists of two lammane half of aished with shelves the a parameroser's shop, on which the articles are arranged after being carefully logged. As may be loagued the number of suctional jests is large, but what speaks must in layor of the Seriesty of the Parissans is the strong room of this calabilishment, in which the articles of intrinsic value are stored. It contains numbers of watches, gold and alv-What it Costs to Run a Locomotive.

The New Jersey Central Railroad Company notes. If after the extension of a year the proprietor a

Fifty-one of the fifty-four furnaces that combose the Lebin group, some of which are the largest
set erected in this country and have an annual capacity

bequest willed to the Charles Frederick, the city creek ed a visitly equestrian status to his mamory, but on pheasure grounds, and founded selective positive alteration the Bruness ockson herrinary, request at several, million of frames. Meanwhile the "senties" of the Brunes 162 Juneborg Dural House took local steps to its use to vaindity of Done Charles's will, upon the ground that at the time he excepted that document, he was "non-com-pos myotis," a circumstance which, under the Brane wick State Laws of the 6th and 14th March, 1833, would raider his testamentary dispositions until and year. The case thus ruised has been recently tried before the Ve hav takin modet above soit none by dot right of diacovers dot ve kinnin von demand und a holut soithard
and five himbered northard, with all dot ground vot ge
eint on mark sole of dot soit nines for Kaling and out
moves and room to work. Ye find dot golt mine on dot 24
d dure, 1879. But commands.

Puter Manucinant, Jamos irresemburg. A fam Midingsrie, Jaint Kalsatienguit, Maribook Mortwark us.

Ye all join hands and sea similated above goit unine find.

We all join hands and sea similated showe goit unine find. Greens deel ring his Highness's will under which test city claims his inheritance, to be invalid. Green has signified her intention to superal to still higher courts are of opinion that the decision of the Brunswick 1997 nat will be in every respect confirmed should will prove to be the case, tienera will have spent suremit moustain of moles in famor of Dake Charles, 253 to her own many estembol ishment, but in-test of Crity ing it from the processs of the celebrated from with I brilliants, she will have to pay it out of her own packets